

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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MONDAY, APRIL 17. 1911.

一月

四月七日

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## Telegrams.

### TROUBLE IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 14.

At Epernay fifty acres of the Moet et Chandon vineyards, as well as those at Vernez and Ay, have been uprooted.

### CHINA AND DIPLOMACY.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.

Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne for permission to come to the Capital to submit a number of important diplomatic questions.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting the Viceroy's request.

### JAPANESE MINISTER.

ARRIVES IN PEKING.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.

The Japanese Minister has arrived in Peking. Prince Ching has sent him an invitation to come to discuss important diplomatic questions to-day in his palace.

### BRITISH SUBMIT PLANS.

### THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.

The British Minister in Peking has submitted the plans of the disputed territory, Pienni, to the Board of Foreign Affairs for consideration.

The President of the Board strongly opposed the plans, when compared with the suggestions from Viceroy Li, of Yunnan.

### Suppressing Brigands.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.

The British Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that the British troops stationed in Yunnan are for the purpose of suppressing the brigands there.

## Telegrams.

### THE RUSSIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 15th, 2 p.m.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that in the Council of Empire, M. Stolypin defended the coup d'état by which the Tsar suspended the sittings of the Council and the Duma and issued

a ukase introducing local Councils in Poland, after this proposal had been rejected by the Council of Empire and the Duma.

The Council by 99 votes to 53 reaffirmed its dissatisfaction with the unconstitutional action of the Premier, but as the majority does not represent two-thirds of the

## Telegrams.

### AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 16th, 7.15 a.m.

Serbia has obtained assurances from the Emperor Francis Joseph that he will receive King Peter, who will probably visit the Emperor at Buda Pest in May.

### MEXICAN UPRIISING.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 15, 2 p.m.

President Taft, through the State Department, has notified Mexico that battles like that at Aguapieta, near the American border, could not in future be

permitted.

The insurgent leader has been similarly notified through the U.S. War Department.

### FRENCH PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 17, 7.50 a.m.

The report comes from Paris that President Fullières has proceeded towards Tunis.

### FOREIGN LOAN.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.

The foreign loan from the four countries will be issued at less than 6 per cent.

### CRISIS IN NANKING.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.

Owing to the tightness of the money market in Nanking, a crisis is imminent.

### ANOTHER LOAN ADVOCATED.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE.)

Peking, April 16.

The Governor of Kiangsi has memorialized the Throne to raise a foreign loan of £1,200,000.

## Telegrams.

### FIGHTING IN ARABIA.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 17, 7.50 a.m.

A Router message from Sanaa, dated the 7th inst., states that Rizatrey, after defeating and dispersing the rebels at Mochi, entered Sanaa on the 4th.

The Turkish casualties are reported to be small, including two officers killed. The insurgents suffered a more severe loss.

Izzat Pasha, with the main army, entered on the 5th and a grand review was held on the 6th inst.

### GIRLS WORTH 20,000 DOLLARS.

#### SEIZED IN SAN FRANCISCO BOARDING HOUSE.

Six Chinese slave girls valued at \$20,000, who had been smuggled into the States, were seized last month in a San Francisco boarding house.

Only after a protracted search were they found. They had been built in behind a false cupboard, and were found cringing there in the darkness when at last the door was chopped down.

The traffic in these girls has grown very large of late.

It has been ascertained that one of the girls, Chan Kun, for whom no less a sum than gold dollars 3,500 was paid, was smuggled into America in a compartment built under the bunkers of the ss. Mongolia and covered up with the coal. She confessed that a coolie trimmer every day dug his way into her retreat and gave her food and water. One can imagine the horrors of such a trip.

The beautiful Kum Ling, who is half Chinese half Filipino, absolutely baffles the authorities. They cannot find out where she came from, and she will not speak.

The other girls all came in on spurious marriage certificates.

### OPIUM SMUGGLING.

#### MONGOLIA AGAIN CARRIES CONTRABAND.

Latest San Francisco papers to hand contain reports of a big seizure of opium on board the ss. Mongolia.

It took place on the night of March 13, and 222 tins of prepared opium were taken. It was found behind some paneling, and when the masts left the authorities were busy ripping the same from staterooms and elsewhere in the expectation of finding more of the drug.

The seizure is valued at 4,480 gold dollars.

### CHINESE MERCHANT MARRIES ACTRESS.

Vancouver, Wash., March 8.

Anita Deschontz, 22 years old, a vaudeville actress, who formerly played in a company with Willie Collier, was married to-day to Lew Ting, a wealthy Chinese merchant, 30 years old, of Hoquiam, Wash., by Lloyd Davis, justice of the peace. The bride is of Spanish parentage, and her home is in Pittsburgh, Pa. Lew Ting owns a clothing store and restaurant in Hoquiam. He was born in San Francisco and is a member of the Baptist church.

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

### HOW OTHERS SEE US.

China does not intend that Japan shall eclipse her in the matter of higher education. The governor-general of Hongkong after several months in Great Britain has returned with a pledged \$500,000 endowment for the founding of a university. Another similar institution is to be located in north China by another group of educators.

The British are interested in the spread of the English language in the vast empire.

China has awakened to the need of advanced university advantages. This is indicated in the new railway school at Pekin, wherein Chinese students, qualified therefore by service elsewhere, pursue advanced work calculated to fit them for constructing and operating railways. In short, throughout the empire there is a perception of the practical advantages of a thorough training of the Chinese for an industrial, commercial and general economic development.

China is certainly awakening, and the results may surprise the world.—"Globe," Boston.

### CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

### ALLEGED MALTREATMENT BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Canton, April 16.

Some days ago Mr. Chan Wai Po, member of the Self-Government Society, was ill-treated and insulted by a foreign Customs employee on board a steamer bound from Canton to Hongkong. The sufferer reported the outrage to the Customs Commissioner, who now resolves to check this form of misconduct, as he considers many of them have been exceeding their authority in searching the luggage of passengers and maltreating them.

Mr. Chan has been asked, by the Customs Commissioner, to come to the Customs and give evidence against the employee, to-day, while two eye-witnesses have also requested to attend.

### SHEEP AND TAXES.

Mr. Kwok Chik On has sent in a petition to the Taotai of Constabulary, for the privilege of collecting a tax of 50 cents on each head of sheep in Canton and Honan, offering to pay two thousand dollars towards the maintenance of the Canton police. The Taotai minutes that, although there are not many sheep butchers in Canton, the 50 cents on each head will certainly exceed, by far, the amount the petitioner has offered to pay towards the expenditure in the upkeep of the police force. He asks the petitioner to find out the number of butchers in Canton and Honan, and the number of sheep daily slaughtered in these places, and also to submit particulars of same to the Taotai for checking and approval.

### MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Two days ago, the gentry of Tai Tung Kuk, Namhoi, handed over a prisoner to the Namhoi Magistrate for punishment, who is guilty of manslaughter, having killed his elder brother's wife. When tried by the magistrate the prisoner admitted his guilt, and declared that he was so much provoked by his sister-in-law's refusal to advance him a loan, that he inflicted three nasty wounds on her head with his chopper, with the result that she died from the effects of the wounds a short time afterwards.

### COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Warter Barnes and Co., of Manila, report in their fortnightly circular, that the hemp market has weakened for medium and lower grades, but that prime marks are in active demand at full prices.

After the Easter Holidays a change is expected. Sugar prices continued to lift, the copra market ruled quiet, and rice was temporarily weak.

## RECENT MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

### A NEW ORDINANCE.

A Motor Car Ordinance has been prepared and will be published at an early date. Its necessity has been more than amply demonstrated by the number of recent accidents, due to a great extent to the Chinese who walk about looking in any direction but the one in which they are going! quite a number of them seem to be deaf to the unmistakable sounds of a car's approach. The ordinance will define areas in which cars will be totally prohibited, but Queen's Road, Connaught and the Praya will, under restrictions, be open to motor traffic.

Again, we understand that cars will be allowed to use only certain cross streets to reach the higher levels, while in others they will not be allowed at all. The maximum speed of cars has really not yet been definitely settled, but in no case will a speed of twenty miles an hour be exceeded even in the outlying districts. Provision is being made—and rightly too—for the total prohibition of cars travelling up and down Battery Path, as this is a narrow path distinctly dangerous to all pedestrians and those using chairs. Our only surprise is that it has not been prohibited before now. Yesterday afternoon about 4 p.m. a British car, No. 2, in charge of a Chinese, rushed up the path, and had there been chairs coming down an accident might easily have occurred.

### AMERICAN NEWS.

(VIA MANILA.)

Washington, April 12.—Senator William J. Stone, Democrat, from Missouri, to-day declared in a speech before the senatorial body that the persistent rumours of war which are appearing in the press through the country, are being given out by government administrative officials as part of a comprehensive scheme having for its ultimate purpose the increase of our navy to the rank of the great European powers. Senator Stone stated that the reports of Japanese activities in Mexico were in the main calculated to arouse public demands for a great naval force for the protection of our vast coasts, upon which pressure could be brought to bear on the Congressional bodies for increased appropriations with which to construct new warships of the super-Dreadnaught type.

Washington, April 12.—President Taft's Canadian reciprocity measure will be considered by the House of Representatives Thursday, April 13. The decision was reached at a conference of committee chairmen and Speaker Champ Clark, after the announcement from the White House that in the event of the reciprocity bill becoming a law the President would allow the solons in special session to deliberate upon such other measures as they might deem important.

### SAM MAHONEY, CHINAMAN.

#### STARTLES UNITED STATES COURT JUDGE.

"Call Samuel Mahoney," said one of the Police court judges of San Francisco recently, and in response to the summons a small, meek Chinaman appeared in the witness box.

"Me also same Samuel Mahoney," he said. "Blong vally good business name. Before time I belong all same Leo Wong Ho. Sam Mahoney more better."

"Are you sure you're not Ophelia or Andersen?" asked the Judge.

"Suuah," replied the Chinaman with the Irish name. "I no savvy this Pohphine."

Eventually the case against "Mahoney"—oruelty to animals—was dismissed.

## MARTIAL SPIRIT AROUSED IN CHINA.

### DR. ROSSITER SPEAKS.

China is on the threshold of a great awakening. The men are cutting off their queues. The women are removing the bindings from their feet. Many of the Christian churches are self-supporting. These and many other evidences of the great change that may be expected shortly in the vast Eastern Empire are given in an address by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn. Dr. Rossiter is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Manila, but served as a missionary for many years in the southern portion of China. The subject of his talk was "The Kingdom in Canton."

Dr. Rossiter first described the city of Canton. He said it was situated on the Pearl River; that 65,000 of its inhabitants lived on boats, and that there were 2,000,000 in the city proper. They were alert, he said, and one had to get up early in the morning to get ahead of them in business; but they are also superstitious. The city is up to date as far as possible, having electric lights, telephones, policemen and some effort at a sanitary system, but its electric railways, as the streets are only six feet wide.

"Recently," said Dr. Rossiter, "five men cut off their queues in Canton. Others are doing the same thing everywhere. Not long since an edict was issued, giving permission for men to have their queues taken off, but requiring them to retain their present mode of dress. This has a greater significance than appears on the surface. It means a martial China. The Chinese never liked to take part in a rough and tumble fight, because their queues presented such an advantage to their opponent, but with the removal of the queues, this disadvantage will disappear and they will no longer stand for the abuse they have in the past."

"The women, who, up to this time, have been kept most carefully in houses, are now appearing in the streets. Societies to bring about the unbinding of their feet are being organized, and everywhere there are signs of a great awakening. God bless China, and may the churches realize that the time has come for the beginning of a great work in China. In Canton there are ten Christian schools, with an enrollment of 10,000, which turn out 2,000 graduates each year. These circulate through the entire country, and are going to make China Christian by and by."

**Banks.**

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND: Being £1,000,000 at 2% 15,000,000  
SILVER 10,250,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PBO. 15,000,000  
PRINCIPAL 15,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. Henry Keenick—Chairman  
G. H. Meldrum, Esq.—Deputy Chairman  
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.—G. R. Lehmann, Esq.  
G. J. Bollock, Esq.—F. D. Lich, Esq.  
A. Parkes, Esq.—W. Legan, Esq.  
G. Pritchard, Esq.—R. Shorin, Esq.  
C. S. Gubay, Esq.—H. A. Siech, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABBE.  
MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 1 month, 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.  
For 1 year, 4 per cent. per annum.

20 N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BASIC to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1856.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 3½ per cent.

W. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Yen 21,900,000  
RESERVE FUND ... " 16,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. HANKOW.  
KOBE. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
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LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

" " 3½ " "

" " 2½ " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000.  
RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—  
60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—  
38, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:—  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
NATIONAL & COUNTIES BANK,  
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3½ " "

For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG,  
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

**Banks****Banks**  
DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP... \$1,750,000.  
LEAD OFFICER—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin—Calcutta—Hamburg—Hankow—  
Kolo—Peking—Singapore—Toulon—  
Tsinan—Tsingtao—Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:  
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON  
AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTRO-GESELL-  
SCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 1 month, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 1 year, 4 per cent. per annum.

20 N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BASIC to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1911, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 24th February, 1911, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [1036]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st Dec., 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [1036]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st Dec., 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [1036]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force, \$37,855,835.00

Assets 8,415,250.00

Income for Year 3,666,559.00

Insurance Fund 8,216,818.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines, District Manager.

B. W. TAPE, Esq., Hongkong, Alexandra Building, Inspector.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Hongkong, ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., O.M.G., T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Lefranc, Esq.

21 GEO. HOGG, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

**Banks****Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.**

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE and PENANG, COLOMBO, & PORT SAID.

BONAKO ..... About Freight and Passage.

Capt. W. H. S. Hall ..... 19th Apr.

SHANGHAI, SUMATRA and MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ..... About Freight and Passage.

Capt. W. R. La Mare ..... 20th Apr.

SHANGHAI, PRESTAWA ..... About Freight and Passage.

Capt. E. W. Bragg ..... 30th Apr.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [22]

**Hotels.****NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.****IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES**

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.

KRIST ..... Capt. O. Pahnke ..... WEDNESDAY, (T. 17,000) 19th April, at Noon.

MANILLA, YAP, ANGAR, MAROÑ, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE ..... PRINZ WALDEMAR ..... Capt. F. Isoko ..... SATURDAY, (T. 6,100) 22nd April, at Daylight.

KUDAT & SANDAKAN ..... BORNED ..... Capt. F. Sembill ..... (T. 6,050) About the end of April.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA ..... PRINZ SISIEMUND ..... Capt. D. Lenz ..... About TUESDAY, 2nd May.

At the steamer of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [7]

**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [25]

**GRAND HOTEL,**

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 197.

**A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.**

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Special rates for families on application.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911. [857]

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## FASHION IN PARIS.

## DOOM OF THE HAIRSKIRT SKIRT.

There is small doubt now about the fate of the hair-skirt, for, although every one talks about it still, and the fashion papers this week give several paragraphs about it, yet every one feels that it will not become general. As I said a week or two ago, it will be worn in the house for very intimate receptions perhaps, but not in public and, instead of being in the very least suggestive of emancipation for women, it will, on the contrary, point to the fact that women are pining for the life of the indolent East. If in sorge and worn out of doors, of course, the tale is a different one, but very few women will venture on this, as the public has not been kind to the minnequins who appeared at Antwerp in such garments.

## A FEW SUMMER DRESSES.

It is rather early days to speak of these, may be, but I have seen such pretty ideas that I feel I must tell them to somebody. One charming dress was in fine white voile de soie, and it was trimmed with frills of parma violet mouseline. The corsage had a fichu edged with a violet frill, the long, tight, gathered sleeves had wrist frills of violet, and the full tunic, which was slit down the front and rounded about the feet, was also edged with violet. A summer tailor-made was in periwinkle poplin, made with a short, moderately tight skirt, with a straight panel in front and bands of soutache near the edge of the skirt at the sides, but not running all round. The coat had a short waist-line, and was soutache round the edge to match the skirt; the three-quarter sleeves had full cream lace frills, and a cream lace frill fell across the soutache shawl collar. A simple morning dress was in striped black and white cotton, falling straight, and very slightly full, from a feathered waist-belt, the sleeves were short and untrimmed to the elbow, and a long-sleeved, coarse lace guimpe was worn under the dress, which had a trimming of tiny pale blue bows, very dainty and quite easy to replace when soiled.

Another creation was a simple dress in green silk-sorger, with gathered bolero, caught into a bow of the same material at the back. The collar is on old gold and silver embroidery, with a second collar in spotted green and gold silk, the same material showing in an under-skirt which simulates the culotte.

## SOME PRETTY HATS.

Almost all the hats of the moment suggest the toque, and they are worn off the face. Consequently we are advised to wear veils with them. Black and white veils are most becoming to pale skins, and they are not trying to the eyes. A little white Tegai hat shown the other day was charming; it was a little bit like a pierrot hat in shape, but the brim was wider, and it was trimmed with two black velvet quills fastened on to the hat by a sharp little bow of cherry velvet. Another hat of the same form, but more habille, was in pastel blue lace draped lightly over crinoline, and turned up with a band of white straw, embroidered in blue and grey, and two quills embroidered in the same tones of blue and grey as the brim, forming the only trimming. The bow-toque in Liberty is also a favourite, for it takes the winds of March with untroubled mein. A draped crown, more or less round, then a big two-fanned bow is set either at the back or in front according to the type of face it is to surmount. That means running down to Woosung in a quarter of an hour and beating our local trains hollow. What does it mean on the Atlantic, supposing the speed to be kept up? From Liverpool to New York is 3,060 miles. At 52 miles an hour this distance would take not quite 59 hours, that is to say, 2 days, 11 hours. We think that no further calculation or argument is necessary to prove that the advent of the British Brunhilde is an event of worldwide import.—"Shanghai Mercury."

## HAYTI'S REIGN OF TERROR.

A telegram last month from Cap Haytian (Hayti) states that a famine is threatened there, as the peasants, terrified at the state of the country, are no longer bringing in food supplies to the town.

As a result of the continued arrests of revolutionaries, the prisons are crowded and the arrested persons are chained together in pairs. Only military persons and foreigners are permitted to walk in the streets, and the greater part of the civilian population is in hiding.

## THE POPULARITY OF THE LONG DRESS.

The long dress for afternoon wear is certainly becoming more popular, and at one of the big dressmakers this week some dresses were to be seen which expressed both dignity and grace, without being either too ample for comfort or too long for cleanliness. There is no doubt about it, the long dress is in-

suitably more graceful for the house, and one is so very tired of seeing really stately women in undignified dresses. At a "musical" the other day there was a quaint mixture of old and new in fashions. The old, by which I mean the last season dresses, were all short and tight, so that when their wearers sat down and unluckily crossed one foot over the other, there was an evident show of feet and ankles, and a general look of topheaviness. The new dresses showed slouch-like hips, fuller draperies from above the knees downwards, and short, pointed trains, some ending with a fringe or tassels, and all slightly weighted. There was no comparison when a question of grace came in, and one may be sure that before the summer is over we shall look upon a short reception dress, whether for afternoon or evening, as quite out of date, except for a very young girl.

## LITTLE COATS AND CROSS-OVERS.

There are numbers of dear little coats and cross-overs of taffetas, or even of other and lighter materials, which will be very welcome for summer wear. Very often they are made in different colours from the dress itself, black on navy blue, green on black, old-rose on grey, or vice-versa, and Persian silk in many colours over sapphire blue. Some have sleeves, short ones, some are sleeveless, and a favourite trimming is a little ruching of the material, or a ball fringe. Some look rather like Russian blouses, fastening under the arms; others are cross-overs, and fasten behind with a loop, through which one long end is passed; and, again, some just slip on like little jackets, and fly open from the chest. The same garments look equally charming in mouseline of two shades or colours superposed, and a big mouseline muff in a note of coquetry which may be allowed. In fact, with a good deal of time at one's disposal, a certain amount of intelligence, and a clever maid, wonders may be worked in dress nowadays, even though one's income is very moderate.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

## THE ALDERSHOT RAGGING SCANDAL.

Speaking in the House of Commons last month Mr. Byles asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to an incident a few days ago, after dinner at the officers' mess of the Army Service Corps at Aldershot, when a quarrel arose because two young officers bearing foreign names were irritated by the persistent ridicule of their comrades; whether several officers had been reprimanded and two placed under arrest; and what punishment, if any, had been administered.

Mr. Haldane replied that he had received from the Commanding Officer at Aldershot a denial that any quarrel took place in the Army Service Corps officers' mess. No such incident had occurred, and no officer had been reprimanded. (Opposition cheers.) From other inquiries made he found that no incident bearing any similarity to that referred to had taken place. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Byles asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that in several highly respectable newspapers on Sunday week and in the "Times" the previous day the alleged incident was described in great detail. Did he suggest that there was no foundation at all for that story?

Mr. Haldane: What I suggest is that it was nothing but unfounded gossip, which had got into the Sunday newspapers. (Opposition cheers.)

## TEN LINERS RACE.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. George Washington, which left New York early last month in company with nine other Atlantic liners, arrived at Plymouth after a stormy passage, being the first of the ten vessels to reach Europe. The American liner St. Louis was only six hours behind. The St. Louis was carrying the mail, the United States postal officials having anticipated that she would be the winner of the race.

## CORONATION SEASON FASHIONS.

The decree has gone forth. Art in its relation to men's apparel has become insistent, and the Coronation year is to be marked by changes. Messrs. Pope and Bradley have taken the lead in displaying some striking models. The frock coat is in danger. As a symmetrical garment it is declared to be inferior to the morning coat. Where the frock coat suits the figure of very fat men, the morning coat suits nine out of every ten and almost every man under the age of fifty. Therefore, though the frock coat may be worn by the decree of the Lord Chamberlain by civilians at the Coronation ceremony, the smartest men will all adopt the black or Oxford grey morning coat with very narrow cording edges for general social wear.

The most popular shade for lounge suits is to be brown. The manufacturers have made thousands of pieces of brown Saxon and worsted this season in every conceivable shade, and the tones are bound to appeal to the most critical taste.

With regard to evening dress suits the new style with the long pointed front running in unison with the vest has come to stay. The coat is declared to be an infinite improvement upon any previous fashion, and the symmetry has been so carefully studied that it is certain to have aogue of many years.

## EXPRESS SPEED AT SEA.

To a foreigner in China cooped up in bad weather in the cabin of a house-boat which is being "trucked" against wind and tide, the idea of travelling at express speed through, or rather over, the water would appeal with more than ordinary force. We have all experienced the first: we might soon see the second. All that would be necessary would be to take a trip home via the Canal, "stop off" at Malta, Genoa, Marseilles, or any other convenient port, and go thence to sea, the aquatic sports, races, etc., at Monte Carlo. There might be seen races for motor boats of all descriptions, resulting in the gathering together of the swiftest craft the world has ever seen.

When the last mail left home, the Duke of Westminster had just had launched for him a motor hydroplane of 800 horse power but only 50 ft. long—the Brunhilde, which is expected to make 45 knots an hour. That will be seen, by a very simple calculation to be the average speed of ordinary express-trains. Many people do not know exactly what a "knot" means. Strictly speaking the word is used of the actual knot tied in the cord attached to the old-fashioned ship's log, which are so arranged as to measure the one hundred and twentieth part of a sea or nautical mile, which is 6,080 ft. long instead of the 5,280 ft. of the land mile. When the word "knot" means the nautical mile its strictly correct spelling is "naut." From these figures it is seen that 32 sea miles are equal to 38 land miles. Hence a little sum in rule of three will discover that the 45 "knots" which are expected of the Brunhilde are equal to nearly 52 miles an hour.

That means running down to Woosung in a quarter of an hour and beating our local trains hollow. What does it mean on the Atlantic, supposing the speed to be kept up? From Liverpool to New York is 3,060 miles. At 52 miles an hour this distance would take not quite 59 hours, that is to say, 2 days, 11 hours. We think that no further calculation or argument is necessary to prove that the advent of the British Brunhilde is an event of worldwide import.—"Shanghai Mercury."

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## AUCTIONS.

## NOTICE.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-MORROW, the 18th day of April, 1911, at 8 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Bonham Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 5th April, 1904, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. & Date<br>Received | Locality    | Boundary Measurements. |                 | Dimensions<br>ft. x<br>ft. x<br>ft. | Surface Area<br>ft. x<br>ft. | Annual Rent<br>per<br>sq. ft. | Date<br>of<br>Sale |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
|                        |             | Length                 | Breadth         |                                     |                              |                               |                    |
| 18th April, 1911       | Bonham Road | 18' 13" x 10' 6"       | 10' 6" x 10' 6" | 18' 13" x 10' 6"                    | 18' 13" x 10' 6"             | 10/-                          | 18th April, 1911   |

Hongkong, 17th April, 1911. [104]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. C. Wilks, Esq., who is giving up Housekeeping, to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th of April, 1911, commencing each day, at 2 p.m., at his residence, 3, Kimberly Villas, Kimberly Road,

This whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:

Hall Stands and Chairs, Pictures,

Stair Carpets and Brass Rods, Side-

board and Morocco Covered Dining

Room Suite by Lane, Crawford, Ex-

tension Dining Table, Bookcase and

Writing Table with Drawers to Match,

Drawing Room Suite by Powell & Co.,

Piano by John Broadwood, Axminster

Carpet and Rugs, Etchings and En-

gravings, Blackwood Ware, Chiming,

and Ornate Clocks, Brass and Bronze

Ware, &c., Cutlery and Glass Ware,

Electric Plate, Dinner and Breakfast

Services, Bed Room Suite of Japanese Carved Cherry Wood, Bed Room Suite in Carved Camphor Wood, Wardrobes, &c., Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Car-

pets and Rugs, Fire Brasses and Fenders, American Ice Chest, Coal and Gas Stoves, Kitchen Gear, Solid Nickel, and Copper Cooking Utensils, A Special Tokio Built Rischaw, Iron Safe Plants in Pots, Tennis Net and Adjustable Poles, with Rackets, Lawn

Roller, &c.

This Auctioneers beg to call special attention to the above, all being of good quality and in excellent condition, and worthy of attention.

Terms as usual.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, 17th inst.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1911. [102]

## To Let.

## TO LET.

FROM 1st JUNE, NO. 104, THE PEAK, partially furnished.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & CO.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [102]

## TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES

newly painted and colour-washed

throughout. Cheap Rent.

NEW and GROOMED

SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Immediate possession. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE

& FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [102]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, NO. 54, DUDSBELL

STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND

INVESTMENT & AGENCY

COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [102]

## TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD,

OFFICES in Kino's BUILDINGS

4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st FLOOR, 16,

Des Voeux Road CENTRAL

EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS

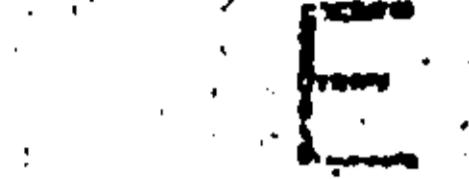
**Intimations.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**WATSON'S**



VERY OLD LIQUOR

**SCOTCH WHISKY**

"A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE  
AND  
FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s  
**BULL DOG**

BRAND

**GUINNESS' STOUT**  
in PINTS and SPLITS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

[28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.  
A. B.C., 5th edition  
Western Union.

**THE Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1911

**A WORLD CHANGE.**

The recently ratified treaty between America and Japan will have a radical effect upon international politics. It for the first time marks the recognition by nations of the principle that they may exclude whom they will. That is to say, that all countries are now open to all peoples except as they are especially prohibited. This change is a very great one, for even as late as sixty years ago the greater part of the earth's surface was prohibited to all peoples except as they were specially admitted. Central Asia was a sealed book. Russia "conserved" Siberia, admitting none either from the East or from the West, from the Urals or from the Pacific. The Central Asian Khanates, now Russian Turkostan, were absolutely forbidden to strangers, and none could enter except disguised.

If the Chinese desire quick recovery from their plague and famine they should check at once that anti-foreign feeling. The end of China's affliction will not be brought about by Chinamen, but by world-wide philanthropy, of which the people of China are so suspicious, says the "Times," Massachusetts.

Articles of jewellery inscribed with the characters for "longevity" and "good luck" hitherto exclusively manufactured in Hongkong and Canton are now being turned out by Germany in large numbers. The workmanship of the German article is superior, but the gold is only of 14 carat as against the Chinese 24 carat.

was closed except in Egypt and Algeria and at a few treaty ports. Arabia was and remains the one and only large area of the earth's surface where one cannot freely travel, and this more because of religious idiosyncrasies than political motives.

The present situation has been brought about primarily by the strenuous efforts of European nations to obtain the right of free living in all parts of the globe, coupled with the knowledge which their success has given them that in the words of the Scriptures while "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth," He has also "determined the bounds of their habitation," an ending to this passage which is not generally quoted. The new treaty may be said to be based on this Biblical admonition. Each land is to develop its own indigenous civilisation and accept only the immigration which it can assimilate. We need hardly emphasise the admirable principle involved, but it gives the coup de grace to the dream of the middle of the nineteenth century that the world was going to be a great melting pot, in which all the races of the earth would mingle together, to their mutual peace, happiness and prosperity. Whether the disappearance of this idea from the mind of man is permanent or, in the first place, to be welcomed is a question that under the circumstances few will attempt to answer. As far as one can judge at present racial differences are recognised in order that racial antipathies may be lessened. This is a most satisfactory arrangement and is not incompatible with the "brotherhood of man" theory. Even brothers often desire to dwell a little apart.

**HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.**

A number of Volunteers paraded at King's Park Range this morning for the rifle meeting.

The Chiyu Maru on her last trip carried silver bullion worth 600,000 gold dollars, and also about 1,000 tons of cargo.

The local courts are still continuing to enjoy their otium cum dignitate. No work was done to-day, and the holiday will more or less continue for the remainder of the week.

The management of the Victoria Skating Rink announces that a skating carnival and ball, under the patronage of the Barnum Opera Company, will be held on Sunday, the 23rd April.

Mr. Robert Sheyan, head of the firm of Sheyan Tomes and Company of Hongkong, one of the greatest shipping concerns in the Far East, was in Baguio as a guest of Governor-General Forbes on the 13th.

The new American-Japanese treaty is generally regarded in the States as dealing a death blow to the Democratic suggestions for improving Uncle Sam's merchant marine, since it insists that no discriminatory measures shall be employed against shipping by either country.

If the Chinese desire quick recovery from their plague and famine they should check at once that anti-foreign feeling. The end of China's affliction will not be brought about by Chinamen, but by world-wide philanthropy, of which the people of China are so suspicious, says the "Times," Massachusetts.

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Recently a rich Chinese official bought a slave-girl in Peking for \$70,000.

Miss Lewington, of No. 6 Pedder's Hill, reports to the Police that she has lost a diamond ring valued \$100. It was last seen in the house.

The Canton assassin was brought from his cell on Saturday under strong escort to the place where he had committed the dastardly crime of murdering the Tartar General, and beheaded in the presence of a throng of spectators.

Mrs. Frank Grove, wife of the managing engineer of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, proceeded home shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Grove arrived in Hongkong on Sunday, coming down over the railtrack of the Chinese section.

Nam Sui, master of trading junk 1912, reports to the police that last night at 9 p.m. while the junk was anchored in Chakkoong, near Lyemun, a fishing boat came alongside. Two men were in the boat, armed with chopsticks. They forced his foeks into the hold and weighted it with an anchor and planks. Having committed the outrage, the desperadoes disappeared with goods to the value of \$39.

Messrs. H. Price and Co., Ltd., wine merchants, of 12 Queen's Road Central, the agents for the Distillers' Company, Limited, have presented, on behalf of that firm, a handsome silver cup named the "King George" cup, for the four miles army and navy roller-skating championship of Hongkong. This cup will be raced for on Saturday next, 22nd instant, during the 7 to 9 p.m. session. Messrs. Ramos and Ramos are presenting the second prize.

The "conservation sensation" in the United States reached a definite stage on March 6 when President Taft accepted the three-offered resignation of Mr. R. A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Department of the Interior. His successor is Mr. W. L. Fisher, one of Mr. Pinchot's aides. Mr. Ballinger declares his intention of prosecuting the conspirators who pursued him with the assassin's knife, while Mr. Taft in a letter to him says: "You have been the object of a most unscrupulous conspiracy."

**THE MING DYNASTY.**

Following our special article of Saturday last, it is interesting to note that the Ko Ming Tang, or, "The Revolutionists by the Grace of God" intend this week to observe the feast of the Ming Dynasty.

Several local native papers who support the Ko Ming Tang will not publish to-morrow, and the Society in other ways will emphasise their adherence to the principles which we explained in the article mentioned.

**BOXING.****COMING BIG FIGHT.**

By the Ruby, Roy Kenny, the middle weight champion of the Far East, arrived this morning with a view to bringing off match with McIlvain, the coloured boxer, of Zamboanga. It will be remembered that on February 10th Kenny journeyed to Zamboanga, and considerable dissatisfaction was openly expressed at the result, the fight being given in favour of McIlvain, on a supposed foul by Kenny.

As has been stated in the columns of the "Telegraph," every effort has been made to bring about a return match in the Philippines, but a recent order has prevented its possibility. Overtures were made to some Hongkong gentlemen, the other day, with a view to the colony being the scene of what will be probably the biggest fight ever brought off in the Far East. Both men feel assured that they will receive fair play in Hongkong, and that they will command a great deal of support from the large crowd of sportsmen here.

Kenny is up here to make arrangements, and will soon go into training at the V.R.C. McIlvain, it is hoped, will be over at an early date.

**CHEKWAN ISLAND.****THE GREAT FESTIVAL OF HEAVEN.****THOUSANDS PRESENT.**

Clashing cymbals, booming gongs, crackling fire crackers, rooking joss-sticks, ladies beseeching the gods that their nurseries be filled, men praying for a rich harvest, beggars in hundreds, mandarins in semi-formal uniform and escorted by braves armed with three-pronged pitchforks and huge scythe-like spears—all these and many more are to be witnessed at the dirty little village of Chekwon on the island of that name during the present week.

The occasion is the Festival of the Goddess of Heaven, and Chekwon village is the proud possessor of a really fine temple where the deities are propitiated and worshipped on this important fast.

The sight in this temple is one that few who have seen it could forget. It is a huge structure as Chinese structures go, and the gods inside it are big and many and varied. They wore the centre of a strong numbering thousands—yesterday, and were almost lost to sight in the joss-stick smoke that floated up to the vaulted ceiling. In front of the main god there was some four or five priests wearing square black caps like those of the Venetian Council of Thrice. They were busily engaged writing out the fortunes of those who came to them. Nothing disturbed them; they appeared aloof, impressive, masters of all fate. Roasted pigs, whole, passed by them from time to time to be laid at the foot of the gods, a sudden clash of cymbals and beating of gongs announcing some change in the proceedings, and their customers deserted them to press forward with blazing offerings to the main altar. They were unmoved. Women passed in and out without ceasing, their foreheads smeared with ashes, after praying to baby gods, while a huge heap of joss-sticks smoked in the doorway, adding to the indescribable atmosphere inside.

In the village itself there was laughter and much eating and drinking. The booths are built in a mashed alley way that runs right down to the landing stage. Here are millions of blazing colours impossible for the eye to reproduce. Toys of all kinds, foods as varied, picture shops at which you can buy three masterpieces for fifteen cents, and then your Chinese friend will tell you it is too much, joss-stick sellers, and beggars, always beggars. Suddenly there are cries from the temple, a knot of people come stumbling down the steps. It is only a very small policeman, who is as angry as he is small, dragging along by his pig-tail a thief who towers over him. Justice is prompt. The court is only a few yards away, held in the open air. There are guards with guns and knives and spears. The thief is found guilty and removed tied up in an extraordinary fashion.

Then from the hills behind the paddy fields comes the sound of a trumpet, and a thin line of men is seen marching into the village. They are armed with rifles and tridents and spears. Some carry banners, others blow excruciating calls on trumpets four feet long. It is a visiting mandarin from a neighbouring village. He wears a military cap and bestrides an animal that was once a horse. His "yamen" is erected at the head of the village and in this mashed covering he receives the notables. Evidently a great man.

In the harbour are three Chinese gun boats, while the vessels from Hongkong lie thick about them, fluttering with flags and resonant with the voices and music of the Chinese dramatic companies installed in the stumps. The noise is without intermission, while from ship to shore fly the busy launches with their human cargo. The movement never ceases for a moment, and it leaves the foreign beholder bewildered but not unimpressed. The prayers made are very real, while the crowd manages itself without official interference in a manner altogether admirable.

It appears that the defendant went into a shop in No. 360, Queen's Road West, to purchase a box of opium. He left the shop with the opium, went as far as the shop door and returned with an empty box, stating that it is not the stuff he required.

**ADMIRAL HUBBARD.****LAST CRUISE AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ASIATIC SQUADRON.**

Admiral John Hubbard, who came into harbour last weekend on his flag-ship, the Saratoga, began this, his final, cruise as Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Squadron on April 13.

He leaves the station at one of the Japanese ports, followed by the good-wishes of all.

The cruise will continue during the hot weather in the Philippines, and the Saratoga carries recruit crews for the Wilmington, Helena, Samar and Villalobos.

**THE PHILIPPINES.****EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED ERA OF PROSPERITY.**

Mr. Dean C. Worcester, who about a fortnight ago was in Hongkong, has been interviewed on the conditions in the Philippines, and speaking as Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines Government said that, commercially the islands are experiencing an era of unprecedented prosperity.

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**A GRIFFIN'S IMPRESSIONS OF HONGKONG.**

It is inevitable, one supposes, that the impressions of a newcomer to Hongkong, should be redolent of platitude to those whose lot has been cast in this pleasant place for any great length of time. Yet it is possible that they may be of interest to those delighting in the first thoughts of new arrivals, who stare round-eyed and open-mouthed at the beauties of what has been termed "London in China."

The writer came into the harbour at daylight and, needless to say, admired the picturesqueness of the town perched on the well nigh precipitous sides of the Peak. Later he saw how cunningly roads had been laid out and houses given footings where none could naturally exist.

The first thing that strikes the eye is the beauty of the buildings, more especially some of more recent date. Spacious and airy, with fine verandahs, and lofty rooms, they are the first things which upset the "grislin's" sense of architectural excellence. More so when he has been accustomed to the fine though dingy lines of London's principal buildings. The change comes at first as a shock and it is only after the mind has become somewhat acclimated that the full force of the new style is really appreciated. Naturally, from the buildings, one's thoughts turn to the streets and here the same tone of appreciation cannot be used. While those leading up the Peak seem to be all that can be desired, it must be confessed that after a slight rain, the roads on the level do not create an altogether favourable impression. Without particularising, the surface of some of the roads retains too much moisture in the form of puddles to render walking at all cleanly or pleasurable. However, this one discordant note cannot impair the general feeling of liking for Hongkong.

It must be confessed nevertheless that the spirit of the new man is to a certain extent daunted by the complete difference of East from West. After acquiring some experience within the narrow confines of Homeland it is unpleasant to feel that a fresh start has to be made, that the mind has to be purged of many western ideas, and that notions—though correct in the East—absolutely foreign to the ingrained prejudices of home, have to be assimilated to take their place. Doubtless all who read these lines will be stirred by a lively reminiscence of their own landing in Hongkong for the first time, and feel sympathetically towards the fresh sojourner in a "foreign and strange land."

However pretty Hongkong may be it is not really appreciated till one has been to Kowloon, where the whole town can be taken in at a glance, together with the immense harbour, the variety of shipping, mercantile and warlike, and the quaint sampans whose number appears to be legion. Kowloon itself is full of interest. At present, the site of the wharves, with the saving grace of excellent residential possibilities, it requires no trained eye to see that the future of the Colony will lie in that district, directly the Canton to Kowloon railway has reached completion, more so when a traveler will be able to book through to Paris.

To Kowloon by the railway is a liberal education in itself; the difference between the lofty earring out here, and the squat, dingy compartments at home is most marked. Comfort ranks first on this line, but home premier position is occupied by dividend, to the inconvenience of the passenger. The line itself seems remarkably well laid, despite the fact that almost insuperable difficulties had to be overcome.

The smoothness of the permanent way is truly surprising, when one considers the hugeness of the tasks of levelling, cutting and tunnelling, which have been overcome.

The grandeur of the scenery comes as a shock to one who in a perfunctory course of geography has much too neglected in Eng-

land—was taught that China was a great arid tract of land. True vegetation is not prolific but yet there is sufficient to justify the hope, that, at any rate, the agricultural possibilities of the new territory are greater than one has learnt to believe. Mountains high enough to one who has lived on the plains, paddy-fields, villages, still walled in for protection against bandits, hillside graves and many another object of interest, strike the eye, on the trip to Lowi, and gather in the mind, a tangled mass of impressions, which would need a whole page to unravel—not a column.

**CHINESE CONSERVATIVISM.**

## TO-DAY'S SPORT.

The fifth athletic meeting of Lusitano Recreation Club was held to-day, under the patronage of H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard.

The officials are:—President, Comendador José Joaquim Leiria; Vice-President, Mr. Alvaro Gustavo da Rocha, Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. O. F. Rozario, Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro, Judges, Mr. L. d'Almada e Castro, Mr. J. C. Barreto, Mr. A. D. Barreto, Mr. D. P. J. Lopes, Mr. J. D. Osmond, Mr. G. M. P. Remedios, Mr. P. da Roza, Mr. M. E. da Silva Rofreco, Mr. G. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro Handicappers, Mr. C. M. S. Alves, Mr. A. da Costa Vieira-Ribeiro, Mr. A. G. da Rocha, Mr. L. G. Cordeiro, Starters, Mr. A. E. S. Alves, Mr. J. M. V. Remedios, Time-keepers, Mr. C. M. S. Alves, Mr. J. O. Remedios, Clerks of the Course, Mr. J. M. Britto, Mr. E. M. O. Remedios, Committee, Mr. J. M. Alves, Mr. A. G. Botelho, Mr. F. X. Britto, Mr. H. J. M. Carvalho, Mr. C. M. Castro, Mr. A. A. Cordeiro, Mr. A. M. da Cruz, Mr. B. M. Guimaraes, Mr. E. J. Figueiredo, Mr. F. H. Hyndman, Mr. E. J. Noronha, Mr. A. F. Osmond, Mr. F. M. Rossi Pereira, Mr. S. Pinho, Mr. I. Rocha, Mr. R. C. Silva, Mr. A. M. L. Soures.

Flat race, 120 yards (Handicap). First prize presented by Mr. A. M. L. Soures. Second prize presented by J. M. E. Machado.

First Heat. J. F. Castro ..... 1  
J. M. R. Periera ..... 2

Time, 13 secs.  
Second Heat. V. Azavedo ..... 1  
N. Maher ..... 2

Time, 13.45 secs.  
Hurdle race, 120 yards (handicap). First prize presented by the Portuguese Staff of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

Second prize presented by Mr. J. M. Alves. F. B. Silva ..... 1  
A. Costa Vieira-Ribeiro ..... 2

Time, 19 1/5 secs.  
Boys' race, 200 yards (Handicap). Boys from 10 to 15 years of age. First prize presented by Messrs. Noronha & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. A. G. da Rocha.

J. A. Gutierrez ..... 1  
J. M. Gutierrez ..... 2

9.27 secs.  
Bicycle race, 1 mile (Handicap). First prize presented by Sir Hormisjee Mody. Second prize presented by Messrs. J. C. Remedios & Co. Carlos Soeuira ..... 1  
J. R. Pgeira ..... 2

Time, 3m. 23 secs.  
Boys' race, 130 yards (handicap). Open to boys under 10 years of age. First prize presented by Mr. Francisco Gonzales. Second prize presented by Tl. Lusitano Recreation Club.

D. Castro ..... 1  
C. Castro ..... 2

Girls' race, 100 yards (handicap). Open to girls under 10 years of age. First prize presented by Mr. C. M. Castro. Second prize presented by The Hongkong Co-operative Society.

Maria Vieria ..... 1  
Taulisa Vieria ..... 2

Three-legged race, 100 yards. First prize presented by Messrs. Grace & Co. Second prize presented by Mr. Pelagio Oscar Roza.

J. M. R. Pereira ..... 1  
F. B. Silva ..... 1  
W. C. Baptista ..... 2  
C. H. Lopes ..... 2

Bicycle race, 2 miles (handicap). First-prize presented by Sir Paul Chater, Kt. C.M.G. Second prize presented by The Eastern Printing Office.

Carlos Seguira ..... 1  
F. J. Brown ..... 2

Time, 7m. 20 secs.

Half-a-mile flat race. (Open to European Sailors, Soldiers and Police.) Luckett ..... 1  
Rickardson ..... 2  
Hardcastle ..... 3

Time, 2 min. 9 secs.  
Flat race, 100 yards (challenge cup). Presented by the members of Club Lusitano. To be won three years in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. First prize presented by The Hongkong Printing Press. Second prize presented by Mr. J. M. R. Xavier.

J. F. Castro ..... 1  
L. G. Cordeiro ..... 2

Time, 10.25 secs.

## THE GROUND NUT TRADE.

The islanders of Chokwan are passionately antagonistic to all steamers; they would like to see the harbour free of all vessels having smoke stacks.

This is because the ground nut plantations suffer heavily from the deposits of smoke dust which the steamers, liners or launches or tramps, leave in their wake.

The owner of a large plantation informed a representative of the "Telegraph" that his business was being ruined by this nuisance.

He did not know why it was only the nut plantations that suffered, but such was the case. He bewailed the lost days of the junk, when his ground produced much wealth in the shape of the fascinating nut.

## CHINA AND SILVER BULLION.

## FINANCIAL REORGANIZATION NEEDED.

The forward movement of the largest empire in the East, China—a movement literary, scientific and political, but so far as other nations are concerned, most important so far as it touches trade—continues to attract the attention of those watching the course of silver, says the "Market World," New York.

The handwriting on the wall declares to all who read, that foreign control of China's destiny is but a passing phase in the history of its race, that by assimilation of Western institutions and methods, and by adaptation to local temperament and environment, the sovereignty of the Celestial Empire will remain unimpaired in the hands of the native people notwithstanding the freer intercourse with the nations of the other Hemisphere during the last few decades.

In such adjustment, profiting by the mistakes of the younger nations, and sifting good from bad, the tortoise may race the hare, and occupy sooner or later that august place among the nations which her huge population and ancient civilization warrant.

The chief factor in the transformation now taking place is the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the events to which it has led. A wedge was driven through with the tenacity of a single link of rails, but it clove the heart of China in twain. From the moment that this line joined hands with the Yellow Sea, the isolation of the Celestial Empire vanished into the limbo of the past. Manchuria, with its fertile plains and its laborious peasant population, found an outlet for its produce.

Tradition's wealth and wealth in China, for the present at any rate, is spelt "silver."

The comparatively recent use by the West of the Soya Bean is a pointed illustration of this new trade. The value of the crop of this legume exported from China has risen from £2,000,000 in 1907 to perhaps £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 in 1910.

Its uses are so manifold in the form of bread, oilcake for cattle, etc., that an increased demand may well be anticipated.

The great obstacle to the advance of China is the necessity for financial reorganization. At present the Peking authorities seem powerless to grapple with the problem, so intricate are the details of modern finance.

Apparently efforts are being made to deal with currency reform; a commissioner has been specially appointed for the purpose and a foreign loan of £10,000,000 is being considered. When copper cash vary from 1,100 to 1,778 per tael within a few years, there is no need to emphasize the need for reform.

When Russia and Japan have divided Manchuria between them, what will happen next? Does anybody believe they will be satisfied? To both these nations the poor old Chinese government appears absurdly superfluous. They believe its territory would be much better managed in their hands and unless other nations interfere they will put their best in practice.—"Oregonian," Oregon.

## POLITE TO OUR FRIENDS.

Some Americans are becoming sensitively cautious in their treatment of the Chinese and Japanese. They would not for all the world offend them. You hear little now about the dread of the "yellow peril." Races that once were the object of scorn, now are exalted, says an American paper. We bid them friendship at every turn. We court China's patronage of our mineral resources, we grant treaty concessions to Japan it could not have asked before. Jealously we guard the feelings of both under all conditions. We exhaust our hospitality in entertaining Japan's distinguished representatives and hasten to return the favour by preparing to send a delegation of our own representative citizens to the Flower Kingdom. We send aid to plague-ridden China and entreat both countries to send their young men to our educational institutions and graciously grant China's request to educate two youths at West Point, our military school.

All this is well, for it makes for peace and better commercial and diplomatic relations. Furthermore it tends to strengthen the arms and influence of our Christian missionaries over there. But now we have come to the apex of our amenities. We have taken it on ourselves to see that justice is done to our caste of friends even to the use of the proper term, of racial designation. When the Japanese visitors were over here, systematic pains were taken to see that they were not referred to as Japs, but always as Japanese, for it grossly offends one of these proud little men to be put off with the nickname Jap. So now we are engaged in a discussion of Chinaman and Chinese, as to which is proper. We say Americans, Germans, Englishmen and no one takes offence. But the pedantic taste will not tolerate Chinaman, any more than it will Jap. It must be Chinese, just as it is Siamese and Japanese, and it will hurt the feelings of your cultured friend from that land if you do not use this term. Far better say Chinesemen, one ultra-pedantic authority tells us, than to say simply Chinaman. And this American scholar cites to us the fact that our British friends always say Chinaman. So that must be proper.

## THE PROTECTION AGAINST PLAGUE.

The ancient Empire of China is suffering the double affliction of the plague and famine says the "Banner," Tennessee. The ravages reported are horrible, but it is believed that the real condition of the interior is not fully known, and that the authorities do not reveal the full extent of the horrors suffered.

Europe, in the middle ages, suffered similar afflictions. Visitations of the plague were frequent and famine followed in its wake. But there has been no plague in Western Europe for some centuries, though the population is much more dense than it was in the old days when its ravages were felt. Russia, that is semi-oriental in its conditions has known the affliction in comparatively recent years.

It is not the crowded population of China, therefore, which causes the disease to linger there. No part of China has a population more dense than that of Belgium, where disastrous epidemics are practically unknown.

The Asiatic cholera that was

until recent years a scourge in all parts of the world comes no more to Western Europe and the United States. Sporadic cases or imported cases in Berlin, Paris and London in recent years have failed to cause a spread of the disease. This is no doubt due to the greater cleanliness of modern times. Modern seafarers are probably the protectors of Europe and America now have against the frightful epidemics formerly so distressful in their results.

The Chinese famine has reached a point where the expression "reign of terror" is used to indicate the condition of the regions affected. America is providing for the emergency as it can and China itself is doing much to ameliorate the suffering. But there is little that can be done. Order is hard to maintain when death by starvation stares men in the face.

## CURRENCY CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

It is universally admitted that the reform most needed in the Chinese Empire is financial; until the almost incredible confusion that has existed from time immemorial and still exists despite the efforts toward improvement that have been made, is done away with, there can be no question of negotiations with Occidental nations on equal terms. Mr. Knox's scheme for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways would have been impossible of achievement for this, one reason alone, even had it been practicable in other ways. In the past year an attempt has been made to abolish the spurious coins that exist in such large numbers, and a movement toward standardization has been started; but owing to the need for a loan of something like ten million pounds sterling in order to accomplish any real change for the better the only important improvement has been that the Imperial Government has indicated its determination to keep the financial question in its own hands and to abolish the coinage and control of currency by the several provincial governments.

The ordinary means of exchange in China is the "cash" or tung-chien. Nominally one thousand of these cuans are equivalent to a dollar; but in parts of the Empire their value may be anything from seven hundred to two thousand to the dollar. It may easily be seen that a person wishing to spend less than a dollar would wish to employ a coolie to carry his purse for him rather than to burden himself so greatly. But the absurdly excessive weight is by far the least serious feature of the use of the "cash." Its fluctuation is such that a reliable writer asserts that in one place he exchanged no less than ten thousand of the coppers for a single silver dollar. This condition is due partly to the large amount of bad cash in circulation and partly to the recent attempt of the Government to call in these spurious coins, forcing them rather into the country districts instead of actually putting them out of circulation.

Larger financial negotiations are carried on by the exchange of broken silver, which is weighed and estimated according to its fineness. Naturally every opportunity for cheating is offered by this system. In certain parts of China the Indian rupee has taken the place of the lump silver; but the Provincial Government has prohibited its use and issued a rupee of its own to take the place of the foreign money. This has only increased the confusion. The Chinese coin is regarded with distrust and refused in many places; and the Indian rupee has been forced up to many times its worth by the very fact of its becoming rarer, and then has descended in the scale of values, so that now it is frequently counted merely as broken silver. The tael, which is equivalent to an ounce of silver, has only a limited circulation in the provinces and exists rather as an official than a practical coin in most parts of the Empire.

Until China either makes up her mind to accept the conditions under which the fifty million-dollar loan would be made to her by American financiers—despite the disapproval of Japan, who is exerting every nerve to prevent it—or to get in a loan on her own account—or succeeds in negotiating an entirely new loan with some European Power, real financial reform is impossible. And all other reforms are more or less valueless without financial reform. This is the plain English of the case. Yet the much discussed American loan seems to be quite as far from realization now as it ever was. President Taft's rose-coloured view of the situation does not seem to have impressed persons conversant with the facts in the case very seriously.

"Journal," Providence, U.S.A.

## THE "FOREIGNER'S" CHANCE.

Poor old China, doubly afflicted with plague and famine, says the "World." Omaha, is in desperate distraction, anxious for the assistance of the angel that may be in the foreigner, but still suspecting that he is mostly devil.

Thirty thousand dead from the plague. Two hundred dying daily. But this is only a fraction. This is only in towns or districts that the foreigner knows something about. We don't know what the conditions are in the interior.

Two million without food. One million likely to die before the next crop is harvested.

China is frantic to seize the bounty from the full land stretched across the seas. The people fight for the food handed out by the relief committees and the missionaries, and many are trampled to death in the crush.

Japanese and Russian doctors are ready to take sanitary charge of towns and districts scourged by the plague, but the authorities are reluctant to accept their assistance, fearing that the foreigner, getting further foothold on the pretext of money, will retain it for commercial or political advantage.

And so the request of Russia for permission to cross the border and quarantine the Chinese towns along the Amur is met by the attempt of the Chinese themselves, in their ignorance and with their antiquated methods, to check the plague along the frontier, while further back, where the foreigner can as yet allege no interest, the people are left to die.

What is the death of a few thousand or a few hundred thousand to the dreaded encroachment or ingress of the foreigner with his yoke? Food may be received. That may be devoured, and sustain life, but persons and regulations, a kind of authority and government suffered in an emergency, may not be got rid of easily when the emergency is past.

Physicians say that this plague, which is entirely pneumonic, has not scourged the world since the middle ages. But even if it were of the ordinary bubonic type, we would still be more concerned than on the occasion of any previous epidemic. One part of the world is more quickly affected by a condition in any other part than ever before. A few years ago China was to the rest of the world as it was to another planet. Our interest, formerly curious and with little knowledge, has become sympathetic and with fuller knowledge. The far east is not so far as it used to be, and we realize that one-fourth of the human race over there must be embraced in the world consciousness that is quickening everywhere.

It is an opportunity for the foreigner to show China that he is more angel and less devil.

## CHINA BOUND HAND AND FOOT.

Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, director of the International Institute of China speaking at Baltimore, U.S.A. said:

"The interest that is to be taken in China is not merely by those who believe in foreign missions, but by every intelligent American who is ready to recognize the critical character of existing questions in the Far East. China to-day is handicapped as no other nation is. When Japan started on her era of progress she was free from political interference; but China is surrounded with powers grasping for territory. She is bound hand and foot by treaties and compacts, which she is not allowed to modify to the slightest degree. With growing patriotism all over the country, there is increased resentment of these encroachments on China's government. It would be better for the peace of the world if all nations would adopt the policy put forward by the American government, that of guaranteeing China's autonomy, rather than one of outside conquest or territorial aggrandizement. All that is necessary is for Christian nations to adhere to the principles of Christianity. We should allow China to work out her own salvation, but in doing so we should be ready to help her, in so far as help is desired."

## CHINA'S CALAMITY.

The civilized world shudders over the awful disaster that has fallen on the Chinese Empire. Plague and famine, twin messengers of death, are stalking grimly through the empire. Thousands have already died, and it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 will be overtaken by one or the other of the awful agents of death before either plague or famine can be stayed.

The Chinese too long withheld the advances and overtures of civilized nations. Japan and India, with similar peoples and conditions, long ago learned to fight and stem the tide of disease, and by the introduction of sanitary measures have succeeded largely in preventing the start and spread of infection.

American and English missionaries have done much for India and Japan, as have the commercial missionaries from various civilized countries of the world.

China has, withstood until recently, the impudent knockings of commerce and civilization, and in the present calamity is reaping the reward of her obstinate course.

There has been much condemnation in many quarters of the missionary movement of the various churches of America. Much of this criticism has been justified. Mohammedans, Brahmins and Buddhists resent just as naturally and as strongly an attempt to wean them from the religion of their ancestors would the Christian peoples of America or Europe, should missionaries representing Oriental faiths approach them.

Christian missionaries have, however, done one splendid work for the nations which have granted them admittance, and that is to teach cleanliness and sanitation. In this they have been ably abetted by the commercial missionaries, who have introduced and sold modern mechanical and sanitary appliances.

These-called Christian nations of the world are teaching their sister nations how to live now, even though they may have failed to impress upon them how they shall fare in the hereafter.

In the meantime, the sympathy of the world goes out to China. She is just awakening, and, like a little child just learning to walk, she is accepting and following the teachings of civilization with the faltering, uncertain footsteps of a child. The present calamity will only serve to hasten the day when civilization triumphant will make of the vast Asiatic empire a mighty, prosperous, healthful people, who will wield tremendous power and influence in shaping the affairs of the world.—"Enginor," Cincinnati.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Last year this figure was not reached until well on into June.

The crops of the surrounding neighbourhood are in excellent condition and the people are quiet and peaceful. The Canton excitement has not affected them in the least.

The waters of the West River have risen rapidly of late, and now at full flood average thirty-four feet.

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"Montevideo" ..... Wed., June 23. ....

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"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 8 p.m.

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Hongkong, 13th April, 1911.

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Tibodas ..... JAPAN ..... 2nd half Apr., JAVA ..... 2nd half April.

Tjilatjap ..... JAVA ..... 2nd half Apr., JAVA ..... 2nd half April.

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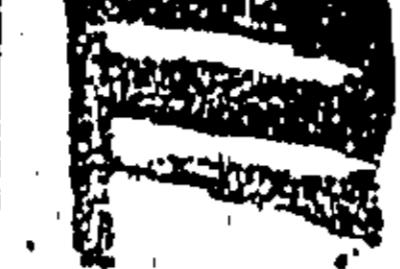
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| AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000  | WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight.       |                                     |
| MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 8,000                                   | WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.       |                                     |

|  |   |                               |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ...                     | KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000 | SATURDAY, 20th May, from KOBE |
| YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA                             | TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000   | TUESDAY, 26th April, at Noon. |
| MOJI, KOBE & AWA MARU, Capt. Iriyama, Tons 7,000 | TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.            |                               |

|   |  |                            |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, MANILA, TAHITI, & SEASIDE | KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winekler, Tons 6,000 | FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon. |
| MANILA, TAHITI, & SEASIDE                     | YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000    | FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon. |

|                       |   |                        |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE | TO SAMA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 6,000 | WEDNESDAY, 26th April. |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|

|                         |   |                                  |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO | YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 | WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at noon.    |
| HAMA                    | HAMA, Capt. M. Higino, Tons 7,000       | THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 A.M. |

|               |  |                                  |
|---------------|--|----------------------------------|
| KOBE and YOKO | KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Higino, Tons 7,000 | THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 A.M. |
| HAMA          | HAMA, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000       | FRIDAY, 28th April.              |

|                  |  |                      |
|------------------|--|----------------------|
| BOMBAY, &c. .... | BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Teranska, Tons 5,000 | TUESDAY, 18th April. |
|------------------|--|----------------------|

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy  
\* Carries deck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

**PASSENGER SEASON 1911.**

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| Steamers. | Tons   | Leave Hongkong | To London, per New Steamer                      |
|-----------|--------|----------------|---|
| Kamo Maru | 6,900  | 26th April     | 1st class Single, £550<br>2nd class Single, 825 |
| Aki       | 7,000  | 10th May       | Old Str. 1st class Single, 510<br>Return, 510   |
| Mishima   | 10,000 | 21st "         | 2nd class Single, 340<br>Return, 495            |

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| Steamers.  | Tons  | Leave Hongkong | To Pacific Coast Common Points           |
|------------|-------|----------------|--|
| Tamba Maru | 7,000 | 25th April     | 1st class Single, £30<br>2nd class, £21  |
| Awa        | 7,000 | 23rd May       | To London via New York                   |
| Izumi      | 7,000 | 20th June      | 1st class Single, £30<br>in St. Lawrence |

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marselles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong :

OUTWARD: HOMEWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. Bayern ..... 20th April

Fr. Infids ..... 6th May

Scandinavia ..... 18th May

Slavonia ..... 4th June

Bogoria ..... 15th June

Sapientia ..... 1st July

Silesia ..... 12th July

[SPECIAL ARTICLES]  
THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

On the morning of April 3 in brilliant sunshine the International Plague Conference opened at Mukden, where it will sit for the next few weeks. It is a sensationaly important event, and the gathering, numbering in all 125, of the leading epidemiologists and bacteriologists of ten different nations in the world which is being attached to its deliberations by the civilised world. In the space at our disposal it is impossible to give anything like a full account of the proceedings, but the short extracts from the speeches, which we give below, will, we hope, indicate the spirit animating this, the first conference of its kind in China. The delegates and other guests were received by the Viceroy on behalf of the Emperor, while a telegram of welcome from the Prince Regent was read. The Viceroy standing on the dais of the great hall then said: "It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to this ancient capital of Mukden. His Majesty the Emperor, prompted by the highest motives of humanity, has invited all the friendly Powers to join this Conference, and I appreciate deeply the sense of duty to, and love for, mankind which has prompted your several Governments to send you so far away from your lands to attend this International Plague Conference. The Chinese Government and people all over this Empire will not easily forget the eager response you have shown to the cause of humanity by accepting our invitation." The speech was greeted with loud applause, and cheers greeted the rising of His Excellency Alfred Sze, the Imperial Commissioner, who in the course of his remarks said:

"The conditions which have produced this epidemic are not such as can be easily altered without interfering with trade, with the daily bread of many thousands of men, and with the national habits and customs of our people. Gentlemen, in asking your consideration of these questions and any other suggestions which you may, from your past experience, see fit to make, I will on behalf of my Emperor and Government respectfully ask you ever to have the practical side of the subject in view. Science comes often into conflict with daily life, just as it is over aiding it. What may be scientifically and theoretically desirable, may, when the time comes for it to be put into actual practice, be found impossible to carry out; but we are determined to meet this enemy henceforth armed with the best knowledge we can obtain. We will thoroughly consider your recommendations and whenever possible act up to them. The day has now gone past when any Government can allow an epidemic to cause such ravages amongst its people unchecked, not only for economic but also for humanitarian reasons."

The Commissioner's speech strikes the keynote of the spirit of the conference. There will, after it, be little theoretical discussions but sound commonsense work done. The senior Russian delegate, Professor Zabolotny, on behalf of the foreigners, then spoke, expressing the sympathy of the civilised world with China and assuring the Chinese that they would devote all their talent and energies to the work of the Conference. The Presidential address of Dr. Wu Lien Teh was a masterly resume of the facts at present at their disposal. In the course of his description of how the plague spread he said:

"Nature is very rich in anomalies, and perhaps no scientists, more than any other class of men, are prepared for such, but, who could have dreamt that the healthy marmot basking, as it loves to do, in the warm sunshine utters a cry resembling the sound pu-pu-pu-pu, which in the Chinese language, at any rate, means 'Don't be afraid; no harm.' Sickness rends it mute, so that in the light of present knowledge it would seem, that when the marmot is not crying 'No harm, no harm' there is a very real harm indeed. The sickness in the tarabagan which we presume is the forerunner of the plague, in this case, is characterized by an unsteady gait, inability to run, or to cry when chased, and, when caught, the

physical signs are seen to consist principally of enlargement of the glands. When noticing the above signs the experienced hunter leaves his quarry severely alone and betakes himself to more distant spheres. During the past few years, however, there has been an exceptional demand for the marmot skins in the European Market and numbers of wandering coolies have, in consequence, found their way to the marmot resorts, hunting it indiscriminately, and, food being scarce, often cooking and eating the flesh of the marmot. A number of those Shantung men have died in previous years, but insufficient numbers to attract attention. The season for killing marmots is from August to the middle of October. About the third week in October of last year there were said to be fully ten thousand of these hunters gathered in Manchuria and Khaileh, with their skins, waiting to sell them and then to return south for the winter. Dr. Chuan found out that the symptoms of sickness suffered by these hunters were headaches, fever and spitting of blood-coloured sputum, followed by rapid death."

The findings of the Conference will be eagerly awaited by the whole civilised world, and although it deliberates on so dread and sombre a subject as pneumonic and septicaemic plague it is nevertheless an indication that all is not dark in China. The best wishes of this community will be given to the men now at work in Mukden.

**SAYINGS OF THE WEEK.**

Like most new members, I came to the House of Commons with my pockets bulging with Bills for the good of the community.—Mr. Inglesi.

I have, I believe, been through every Court in the country, with one exception—the Divorce Court.—Mr. Horatio Bottomley.

Citizenship, to a great many people, spells selfishness; it simply means "How can I get the rates lower?"—The Dean of Norwich.

The last people in the world that the Londoner knows are those who live next door to him.—Mr. Churchill.

I may be prevented from being a peer, but never from being an Englishman.—Lord Willoughby de Broke.

It is better to do harm than to do nothing.—Miss Lena Ashwell.

I take off my hat to the Lancashire man who brings up his family on 25s. a week.—Judge Parry.

It is an important fact that people are going less and less to church and more and more to the theatre.—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

The chief need of Europe today is to recover the thought that a country may hold the primacy of the world by leading it in ideals and the art of living.—Mr. J. A. Spender.

There is no fairer landscape in the world than that of England, but it is the brilliant setting of a tragedy.—Sir Gilbert Parker.

When the British public visits the blind it always wants to read the Bible, whereas "Punch" would be more acceptable.—Rev. H. G. Mills.

Poor people on the stage bore everybody, especially the galleries.—Mr. Frohman.

Recklessness is the basis of art; you cannot create anything until you have been liberated from fear.—Mr. W. B. Yeats.

If I dissect and analyse the one human being I shall ever know myself—there will be little left for me to learn.—Olive Schreiner.

Men create ideas; women create men.—Mrs. Mary Drew.

The experience of all politicians is that they win elections on their programmes and lose them on their achievements.—Mr. Hume.

The whole conditions of modern life are opposed to the theatre becoming of real national importance.—Mr. Percy White.

It is impossible to hope for women's suffrage so long as the monocracy of the beehive hat flouts itself abroad.—Canon Scott-Holland.

Managers to-day cannot tell what will be considered an improvement.—Mr. Frohman.

The difference between a business man's luncheon and a business girl's luncheon is the difference between knowledge and ignorance. Girls have not yet learned how to eat.—"Daily Dispatch."

ENTERTAINMENTS.  
THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE  
(FLOWER STREET.)TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE6 Brilliant Moving Pictures 6  
MISS VERA FERRACE, MISS GRAE VYVENE.  
Les. and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON

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STALDON EMMENTHAL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.  
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Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
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THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

[1058]

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH MONDAY APRIL 17 1911

737]

**CHINESE COINS FLOOD HONGKONG.**

**PROTEST BY BRITISH MINISTER.**

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 10.

H.E. the British Minister at Peking has lodged a protest with the Board of Foreign Affairs, against the uncirculating output of Chinese subsidiary coins in Canton. The market in Hongkong is flooded with these tokens of low value. The greater the output by the Canton mint means the greater influx into Hongkong, and the lower will the discount be. The British Minister says in his despatch that the Canton mint is turning out eight thousand pieces of 20 cents value daily, and that the circulation of those coins in Hongkong will not only tamper with the local currency, but paralyze trade between Hongkong and Canton. The Minister asks that the Canton authorities be requested to have the mint closed temporarily, pending the reorganization of the money market. In the same despatch mention is made of the premium placed on the Chinese dollar piece. This, the minister says, should be waived.

On receipt of the despatch, the Board of Foreign Affairs has referred the matter to the Board of Finance. The minting of the dollar piece is for the convenience of the people, and in no way aims at "profit making." As regards the necessity for discontinuing the work of the mint, thorough inquiry must be instituted into the circumstances attending such a step. The Board of Foreign Affairs has replied to the British Minister accordingly.

**CHINA THE WORLD'S GREATEST NATION.**

**CAMERON JOHNSON GIVES LECTURES.**

"China, the World's Greatest Nation," proved a subject of more than average interest to Savanna, U.S.A., when Cameron Johnson of Rehmann, gave the first in his series of stereopticon lectures on missionary work in the Far East.

Mr. Cameron gave an interesting and somewhat extensive talk on China in general. "The Chinese consider that their nation is the greatest in the world for three reasons," he said. "First because in point of size, geographically speaking, China is the greatest country of the world, having an area equal to that of the whole of the United States including Alaska and the Philippine Islands, and then has enough left over to make several Great Britains."

"Secondly they claim greatness in that they are the oldest nation of the world. A Chinaman will tell you that when our ancestors were clothing themselves in furs and living in the caves and woods of Europe, in China the people were clothing themselves in silks and linen and living in houses with tiled roofs. In the time of Abraham China was a great nation and the Prophet Isaiah speaks of that country specifically. They claim written records that date back 36 centuries."

"Thirdly they lay claim to superiority on the grounds of having the largest population. Out of the total population of the world, one-fourth are Chinese. If you should allow the present generation of Chinamen side by side, they would extend over 250,000 miles or encircle the earth at the equator, 10 times."

The characteristics of the people, their patience and tenacity of purpose, were dwelt upon at some length and briefly the missionary work being done in China was touched upon.

April 15 at 10 a.m.

April 15 at 4 p.m.

Barometer..... 30.05 29.92

Temperature..... 69 70

Humidity..... 70 67

Rainfall..... - -

**COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.**

Selling.

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| London—Bank T.T.         | 1/04      |
| Do. Demand.....          | 1/0 11/16 |
| Do. 4 months' sight..... | 1/0 18/16 |
| France—Bank T.T.         | 2/28      |
| America—Bank T.T.        | 1/84      |
| Germany—Bank T.T.        | 1/84      |
| India T.T.               | 1/84      |
| Do. Demand.....          | 1/84      |
| Shanghai—Bank T.T.       | 7/4       |
| Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. | 100 77    |
| Japan—Bank T.T.          | 884       |
| Java—Bank T.T.           | 1084      |

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Buying.                           |         |
| 1 month's sight L.O. ....         | 1/10    |
| 6 months' sight L.O. ....         | 1/10    |
| 80 days' sight San P'co & N. York | 144     |
| 4 months' sight do. ....          | 462     |
| 80 days' sight Sydney & Mel-      |         |
| bourn.....                        | 1/10    |
| 4 months' sight France.....       | 2,324   |
| 6 months' sight do. ....          | 2,844   |
| 4 months' sight Germany.....      | 1,884   |
| Bar Silver .....                  | 24 9/10 |
| Bank of England rate .....        | 3%      |
| Sovereign.....                    | \$11.02 |

**SHIPPING NEWS.**

MAILS DUE.

American (Mongolia) 21st inst.  
Ger. (Prinz Sigismund) 30th inst.

The Appear Co.'s s.s. G. Apchar from Calcutta left Singapore on 14th inst., and may be expected here on 20th inst.

The Appear Co.'s s.s. Japan from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on 21st inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Kleist left Shanghai on 16th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on 18th inst., at 2 p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra left Singapore for this port on 5th inst., at 9 a.m., and is due here on 20th inst., at 10 a.m.

The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of China arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m., on 14th inst., and left again at 8:30 p.m., same day for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 7:30 p.m., on 15th inst.

**ARRIVALS.**

Kingching, Chi. s.s. 1,002, F. A. Bressendorf, 16th April—Chinkiang 12th April—Gen.—Tung Lee.

Wong Koi, Ger. s.s. 1,115, H. I. Ieben, 16th April—Bangkok 9th April—Rice and Meal—B. & S.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Bouhier, 16th April—Haiphong via Pakhoi 14th April—Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,250, C. C. Williams, 17th April—Shanghai 19th April—Gen.—B. & S.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 16th April—Swatow 10th April—Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Aleinois, Br. s.s. 4,278, Rispenhausen, 16th April—Columbo 6th April—Gen.—B. & S.

Wuhu, Br. s.s. 1,227, J. Methiro, 10th April—Ohofoo 10th April—Gen.—B. & S.

Lothian, Br. s.s. 2,010, Lockhart, 16th April—New York 17th Jan., Kerosene Oil—D. & Co.

Tambo, Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,802, K. Noda, 16th April—Shanghai 13th April—Cotton Yarn, Beer and Flour, &c.—N. Y. K.

New Orleans, Am. cruiser, 8,498, Comdr. William [J. Miller], 16th April—Cario 18th April.

Br. s.s. 2,010, Lookhart, 16th April—Singapore 10th April—Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Saratoga, U.S. cruiser, Comdr. J. L. Jayne, u.s.w., 16th April—Cavite, P. I. 18th April.

Albany, U.S. cruiser, Comdr. C. S. Williams, u.s.w., 16th April—Cavite, P. I. 18th April.

China, Am. s.s. 3,180, P. Pavieisch, 16th April—Singapore 10th April—Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Ching Shing, Br. s.s. 1,190, Mooney, 17th April—Tientsin 9th April—Gen.—Chinase.

Rabi, Br. s.s. 2,797, S. A. Crosby, 17th April—Manila 14th April—Gen.—B. T. & Co.

Idomenus, Br. s.s. 4,884, A. J. Padde, 14th April—Shanghai 14th April—Gen.—B. & S.

Druar, No. s.s. 1,102, A. Anonsen, 17th April—Bangkok 10th April—Gen.—C. S. S. N.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Tungching, for Hankow.

Sungkiang, for Haiphong.

Wuhu, for Canton.

Strathlyn, for Moji.

Linan, for Canton.

Thordis, for Kobe.

Alcinous, for Shanghai.

Idomenus, for Singapore.

Anghin, for Swatow.

**DEPARTURES.**

April 16.

Haiwan, for Swatow.

Daijin-mari, for Tamsui.

Chancery, for Shanghai.

Childs, for Swatow.

**CHINESE COINS FLOOD HONGKONG.**

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Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

**CHINESE COINS FLOOD HONGKONG.**

**EXCHANGE.**

Selling.

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| London—Bank T.T.         | 1/04      |
| Do. Demand.....          | 1/0 11/16 |
| Do. 4 months' sight..... | 1/0 18/16 |
| France—Bank T.T.         | 2/28      |
| America—Bank T.T.        | 1/84      |
| Germany—Bank T.T.        | 1/84      |
| India T.T.               | 1/84      |
| Do. Demand.....          | 1/84      |
| Shanghai—Bank T.T.       | 7/4       |
| Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. | 100 77    |
| Japan—Bank T.T.          | 884       |
| Java—Bank T.T.           | 1084      |

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

For Linan, arrived 16th April from Shanghai—Messrs. Shackleton and Gallitti.

Per Haiching, arrived 16th April from Swatow—Messrs. Hickey, G. A. and Mr. and Mrs. Teng Twoe and child, Messrs. J. Andes, N. Ohtani, Y. Yoshimura and Dr. Mory.

Per Wuhan, arrived 16th April from Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. G. Wittstock and children.

Per Singan, arrived 16th April from Haiphong—Dr. and Mrs. Dowry.

Per Tumba-maru, arrived 16th April from Shanghai—Messrs. T. Aoki, O. Ohta, Mrs. D. Da Souza and Ms. Sasaki.

Per Chipping, arrived 17th April from Tientsin—Mr. Graham.

**POST OFFICE.**

A. Mail will close for:

Halphong—Per Sangkiang, 18th April, 10 A.M.

Shanghai—Moji, Nagasaki, Kobo, Yokohama, Victoria & Vancouver (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Montego, 18th April, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sul Tai, 18th April, 1.15 P.M.

Manila, Cebu and Illoilo—Per Kaifong, 18th April, 3 P.M.

Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiching, 18th April, 5 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobo, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Chicago-maru, 18th April, 5 P.M.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina, Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronado—Per Buon-maru, 19th April, 10 A.M.

Swatow—Per Linan, 19th April, 10 A.M.

North, W. Holmberg, Mr. and Mrs. Teng Twoe and child, Messrs. J. Andes, N. Ohtani, Y. Yoshimura and Dr. Mory.

Per Wuhan, arrived 16th April from Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. G. Wittstock and children.

Per Singan, arrived 16th April from Haiphong—Dr. and Mrs. Dowry.

Per Tumba-maru, arrived 16th April from Shanghai—Messrs. T. Aoki, O. Ohta, Mrs. D. Da Souza and Ms. Sasaki.

Per Chipping, arrived 17th April from Tientsin—Mr. Graham.

**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

Andrew, J. L.

Aubell, S.

Angus, R.

Andes, J. S.

Bonner, J. W. U.

Brockhouse, Mr. & W. D.

Browne, G. T.